Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIA.

This nobleman, who has lately been elected President of Greece, was born at Corfu in the year 1776—a glorious year for the cause of freedom. His family had, from the year 1300, held an honorable place in the first class of citizens of the Seven Ionian Isles. He studied in the universities of Italy, and returned to his country in 1798, at the moment when the overthrow of the Republic of Venice, introduced into the Ionian Islands the democratic power of France. He found his father a prisoner, and threatened by the French Commissary with banishment, on account, it was said, of his political opinions. Count Capo d'Istria exerted himself with zeal and activity for the relief of his father, and had the good fortune to succeed. After the French had surrendered the Islands to the combined Russian and Ottoman fleets, and they had been formed into a Republic under the joint protection of Russia and England, the Count, though still young, was employed in 1800 to organize the islands of Cephalonia, Ithica, and St. Maura. This was the commencement of his political career. In 1802 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department of the Republic, and afterwards for Foreign Affairs, for the Marine, and for Commerce. One of the most prominent acts of his administration was the establishment of moral schools, which had not before existed in the islands.

In 1807, the Isle of St Maura was threatened by Ali Pacha. The Ionian Government invested Count Capo d'Istria with the powers of Commissioner Extraordinary on the frontiers, and placed under his orders all the militia in the service of the Allied Courts in the Seven Islands. In this campaign, under the cannon of Ali Pacha, Count Capo d'Istria became first known to the Greek Captains Colocotroni, Botzaris, Karaiskaki, and other Chiefs; and at this epoch his personal relations with the warlike part of Greece commenced. In July, 1808, he was invited to repair to St. Petersburgh to be employed in the foreign department. Thither he went in 1809, and remained there until 1812. He was then employed in the suite of the Russian Embassy at Vienna, whence he was summoned to discharge the functions of Chief of the Diplomatic Department at the head quarters of the Russian army of the Danube, and afterwards with the Grand Army. He continued with the army during the campaigns of 1813, 1814, 1815, and took an active part in the most important negociations of this memorable epoch. In November 1813, the Emperor Alexander sent him to Switzerland. The result of his mission was, that Switzerland made common cause with the Allied Powers against Buonaparte, and the system of the Helvetic confederation, as it now exists, was in part his work, in concurrence with the Ministers of the other Allied Courts, and of the 22 cantons. Switzerland still feels for him a grateful affection. At the Congress of Vienna, during the conferences at Paris in 1815, and at Aix la Chapelle, Count Capo d'Istria, possessing all the confidence of the Emperor Alexander, was chosen to carry on the principal negociations with the Allied Powers—negociations which included those, the result of which was the placing the Ionian Islands under the exclusive protection of Great Britain. From 1816 to 1822 he exercised the functions of Secretary of State for foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the Emperor Alexander. In 1822, when the Court of Russia adopted the Austrian system with regard to the affairs of the Levant and Greece, Count Capo d'Istria resigned his office and retired to Switzerland, carrying with him marks of the unaltered kindness of the Emperor Alexander, and of the attachment of the most distinguished persons in Russia. In the beginning of the year 1826 he came to Paris and it was supposed that he then intended to go to Russia. He did not take the journey, however, until the month of May in the present year, and it was on his arrival in Russia that he received the news of the choice which called him to the Government of the affairs of Greece. After a residence of two months in Russia, he retraced his steps, and was in France at the last advices, having brought a decree whereby the Emperor Nicholas gives him a complete discharge from his service, in terms which at once demonstrate the personal sentiments entertained by his Sovereign towards him, and the character of the recollections he has left behind him in Russia.

CARLTON, NO. VI.

Having explained some of the reasons for commencing and prosecuting a Railroad through our State, it is now proposed to show more particularly the advantages to result to the people individually, whatever may be their situation in different parts of the country. Were it to profit a few only, and not a large proportion of our population, this would be so serious an objection, that we might well be met with the inquiry, "What is this to me? Are all these pains to be taken, and this expenditure of funds incurred, and after all, is a particular part of the country only to be benefited, while I am to remain under the pressure of the same difficulties? If I am to pay my share into the Treasury for a public improvement some of the advantages ought to be enjoyed by me in return. If it be so, no matter how small a payment you ask, I shall feel myself oppressed for the benefit of another. Let us then examine the object proposed with our eye directed on this difficulty. It is one which has ever presented itself as insurmountable in the improvement of our Rivers and the construction of Canals. Our Rivers are so numerous, that to provide by taxation for making them all navigable must be left to some future period, when our population shall be more dense, their wealth increased, and their resources enlarged. To open any one of our larger rivers and dig the canals necessary to make it navigable to a seaport, the whole strength of the State must be concentrated upon it, not for one year only, but perhaps for three or four. In the mean time it is for one portion of the people only, that the expense falls upon the whole, and far the greater part must postpone indefinitely to future time their prospects of sharing in the benefits of such unwieldy plans. We all know that we shall never as a people consent to measures so partial and burdensome.—And if the cost of a single river, even were we to direct our attemps upon it with united force, would be more than the people would be reconciled to endure, the expense of improvements upon numbers of them at the same time, would in reality be oppressive in the extreme, amounting to a taxation, or else incurring a debt, to which it is visionary to suppose that we should ever submit.

Far different from such a system is the provision of a single Railroad for the accommodation of all the people within a reasonable time. Such a structure calls for not more than one fourth of the whole sum necessary for the improvement of any one of our important Rivers with the requisite Canals, especially if we would avoid the result of having our commerce terminate in the neighboring States. We shall be required then to show it to be a real and unquestionable truth, that the plan recommended is for the personal interest of each. That it is so to all perfectly alike, it would probable be admitted hardly reasonable to expect, but if all material difficulties shall be removed out of each man's way to a certain and easy market, it is not believed that he will be disposed to swell trivial differences of opportunity into causes of serious objection against that by which his great purpose shall be effected, and his essential interests evidently and completely secured. The following list of places and distances is to put it into the power of every inhabtant of our interior country to determine for himself and his neighbors how nearly they are interested in such a Railroad as is proposed, by showing him the distance of it from his own house in a direct line. The list is alphabetical, rendering it easy to find the name of the Court house, and several other places in the county in which he lives. From the distances of these in miles, as given in the numbers, he can form a judgment of his own. The letters N and S will shew that the place he finds is north or south of the Railroad.

	Miles.
Allemance Church, Guilford, N.	15
Ashville, Buncombe, S.	22
Beaufort,	0
Bennehan & Cameron, N.	25
Bethany, Stokes, N.	26
Bethany Church, Iredell, N.	3
Bird's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	39
Boon's Ford, Yadkin, S.	0
Brevard's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	27
Carson's, Col. Burke, S.	12
Caswell C. H. N.	41
Catawba Springs, S.	22
Centre Church, Iredell, S.	18
Charlotte, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Chatham, South line of S.	18
Concord Iron Works, Burke, S.	14
Concord, Cabarrus, S.	26
Cross Roads, Randolph,	0
Danbury, N.	40
Dixon, Gen. Lincoln, S.	34
Flint Hill, Rutherford, S.	27
Forney's Iron Works, Lincoln, S.	30
Fullenwider, Lincoln, S.	31
Germanton, Stokes, N.	34
Good, Cross Roads, Rutherford, S.	38
Graham's Iron Works, S.	30
Green C. H. N. E.	6
Greensborough, N.	21
Greenville, Pitt, N. E.	22
Grove, Duplin, S. W.	30
Guilford, North line of N.	32
South line of N.	6
Haywood C. H. S.	50
Henderson, Montgomery, S.	28
Hillsborough, N.	20
Hopewell Curch, Mecklenburg, S.	30
Island Ford, over Catawba, S.	6
Jones's Ferry, Edw. Haw River,	0
Kinston, Lenoir, S. W.	6
Lexington,	0
Lincolnton, S.	25
Louisburg, N.	30
McDowell, Gen. Burke,	0
Montgomery C. H. S.	26
Moore C. H. S.	30
Morganton, S.	7
Narrows of Yadkin, S.	22
Nash C. H. N. E.	27
Newbern,	0
New Garden M. H. Guilford, N.	18
Old Nation Ford, S.	52
Orange, North line of N.	32
Oxford, Granville, N.	38
Perkins' Iron Works, Stokes, N.	27
Person C. H. N.	42
Pittsborough, Chatham, S.	5
Porter, Col. Rutherford, S.	26
Quaker M. H. Cane Creek, Orange N	8
Raleigh,	0
Randolph C. H. S.	6
Redfield Ford, Chatham, S.	3
Red House, Caswell, N.	48
Rockford, Surry, N.	31
Rockingham, C. H. N.	40
Rockingham, Richmond, S.	51
Rutherfordton, S.	34
Salem, N.	21
Salisbury, S.	10
Sampson C. H. S. W.	37
Smithfield, S. W.	9
S. Carolina line, Rutherford, Co. S.	48
Statesville, Iredell, S.	5
Swanano Cap. S.	12
Tarborough, N. E.	33
Trenton, S. W.	12
Tuckasege Ford, Mecklenburg, S.	38
Virginia line, Ashe, Co. N.	48
Wadesborough, Anson, S.	30
Washington, Beaufort, N. E.	26
Waynesborough, S. W.	9
Wilkesborough, N.	21
Williamsborough, Granville, N.	42
Williamston, Martin, N. E.	45

An example will best illustrate the use of this scheme, and render it perfectly easy to every one. A person is supposed to live at Concord in Cabarrus, or in the vicinity of that place. Looking into the list he finds that he will be situated 26 miles south from the Railroad. He knows then that as soon as that work shall be completed, let it be said at the end of four or five years, he has at any time only to load his waggon in the evening, to make an early start the next morning, and with a little diligence he will be at the Railroad in the evening of that day. Lines of waggons run daily, receiving and carrying goods on the Railway, regulated in times and distances by law, and therefore responsible for failure, rivalling each other in accommodation and cheapness of conveyance. The least rate at which they travel is with ten tons to a horse, the horses changing every ten or twelve miles, and at four miles an hour night and day. This is to have the goods carried precise 96 miles in twenty fours. We shall be safe in saying it will be 100 miles in that time. Now if one horse and one man or boy can carry ten tons 100 miles in twenty four hours constantly, it is easy to calculate, and so reduce it to a certainty, that the charge of conveyance from Lexington which is 250 miles, is not more than twenty five cents and a half. It was intended to spread out this calculation to show the reader to his entire satisfaction the correctness of its principles, and the truth of its result. Our space will not admit of it in the present number, but it is our purpose to give it in the next, believing it to be the wish of every reader that it may be possible to convince him of a result in which if it be undeniable, it is impossible not to see that he is most deeply interested. If a man live fifty miles from the Railroad, and this is the utmost distance at which any one can be in the back part of the State, except perhaps in Haywood, it will take him two days to arrive at it, and we shall say two to the return.

There is some difference between this and being from home a week, a fortnight, three weeks or a month, upon a continual expense, away from his family, his horses after tugging and plunging through deep and heavy roads, and drenching rains till their hearts are broken, himself in continual exposure to the weather as it comes, by night and day, till his own is ready to break, to get his produce to an uncertain market, where every article he purchases has its price augmented by a succession of freights, cartages, and storages. He at length returns to his family, and they scarcely know him. How should they? He is emaciated and weather beaten. His beard is long and black, and full of dirt, because for many days he has not had time to attend to such trifles. His clothes which were new and clean when he left home, are full of mud, and after being washed evidently show that they are nearly fretted out with rough usage. Perhaps he has not thought it worth while to change them through the whole time of his absence. His constitution too,—how much has it suffered and been broken down by this and all the other trips he has taken of the same kind in his life-time? The wear and tear of his team, his waggon, and his gear, are no small items in the account of expenses by which his profits are reduced. His shoes which are worn out, or spoiled, cost him more than 37 cents all things considered. Yet this is the man you will say, who will forbid, on pain of his displeasure and the loss of his vote, his representative in the Assembly to say for him that he will pay thirty seven cents a year for five years, to put an end forever, for himself, his children, and the whole country, to this wretched system of marketing. No, I shall reply, this cannot be. Let the remedy for such evils and disadvantages be fully understood, let its efficacy be completely ascertained, and let it appear to be attended with such an expense only as has been stated, so that it shall not be oppressive, and the people in their wisdom and fidelity to themselves will resort to it, and persevere in its application.

CARLTON.

Sept. 24, 1827.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: As you still make some pretensions to the character of impartial editors—the supporters of *measures and not men*, that stale cant of affected moderation—you will do me justice by inserting a short notice, to the reply of *Jos Kent*, of *Rose Mount*. I should treat with contemptuous silence the repetition of his calumny, but for the desire of doing an act of justice to another, and for the remark I find in his Excellency's second letter. "I saw no individual, (says he) after the election, better pleased than General S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I suppose, from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed." The first statement of his Excellency rests upon his own word, which he seems to consider as *ex officio* commanding belief, and which I could only negative by circumstances and a positive denial; the present I have it in my power, in some greater degree, to repel. I was placed in no "dilemma," as a majority of my constituents had voted for the "Crawford ticket," and I had nothing to apprehend from a second choice. But his Excellency asserts, he saw no one "better pleased" with the result than myself. Now, it so happens, that I left the House immediately after the election, in a hack with a friend, whose name, when contrasted with that of *Jos. Kent*, would be as the diamond to charcoal, who could and would testify to the indignation I felt and expressed at the trick and legerdemain by which the election had been carried.

With his Excellency Jos. Kent I can have nothing farther to say or do, as I consider him as destitute of the honor of a gentleman, as he is of the veracity of a man. But I owe an apology to Col. Mitchell, which I am frank to make in this public way, for having so far misconceived the motives of his conduct, as to have supposed him capable of being influenced by such a miserable tool as Jos. Kent—a man who was indebted to his cringing subserviency to the then Speaker, for the high honor of being placed at the head of the Committee for the District of Columbia, whose important duties he discharged with *dumb silence*. And yet this creature presumes to talk of others as "vain, silly," "the tool of some aspirant," &c. I crave pardon of the public for this further notice of such a vain egotist, who, like Solomon's fool, seeks to amuse himself with holding out my character as an object of contempt and ridicule, though it was "not designed for publication."

From what has appeared elsewhere in connexion with this matter, I feel it due to my character for consistency, to give an extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in my late Congressional district, and who stands, deservedly, as high as any man in it: "Before you went to Washington, in December, 1824, I heard frequent conversations of yours, both publicly and privately, and while at Washington, in that winter, both before and after the Presidential election by the House of Representatives, I received several letters from you upon this subject, and uniformly understood your opinion to be, that, between Adams and Jackson, you decidedly preferred Jackson, and would vote for him in the event it became necessary in the progress of the election. I well recollect of hearing you more than once assign your reasons for this preference, and suppose no one who was in the habits of intimacy with you, could have misunderstood you on that question."

Such were the opinions publicly expressed at that time, and such they continue to be at present.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Salisbury, Oct. 16th, 1827.

Cotton in Spain.—In order to encourage the growth of Cotton in the kingdom of Grenada, the King of Spain has issued a decree imposing a duty of 10 maravodis on long Georgia and Pernambuco Cotton when it is entered under the Spanish flag and of 15 maravodis when under a foreign flag, or coming by land. Other Cottons are to pay 20 and 30 maravodis according to the flag. Manufactures of pure Cotton and those silks imitating velvets, into which Cotton enters as a component part, are prohibited.

An old Judge.—The Irish papers are making themselves merry with the fact of the promotion to their Chancery Bench, of a personage (Sir William Alexander) no less than eighty years of age, who is humorously denominated their octogenerian Chancellor. What think you of this ye New York law makers, who interdict a man from the use of his faculties on the Bench when he has reached sixty years of age. The Irish are marvelling what should induce this octogenerian to come to Ireland to fill the vacated seat of Lord Manners, he the said octogenerian having a good post as a Judge in the English Exchequer, and loaded with money besides. He cannot, they say, enjoy this "*otium*" before he is *ninety one*, for which he must labour in Ireland 11 years, having served only four years in the English Exchequer, fifteen years service on the Bench entitling an English Judge to a pension.

A gentleman sixty years of age, underwent a surgical operation at the Massachusetts Hospital on Saturday. It was the removal of a wen, which grew on the side of the neck, and as it enlarged, was found to obstruct the passage of the throat. The wen was removed in three parts, and late in the afternoon the patient was doing well. The gentleman had the choice of being starved, or risk his life in the operation of removing it.

Mr. Sanford, the proprietor of the Lafayette Theatre, New York, possesses probably more theatrical property, than any other individual in the world. This Theatre, with its Scenery, Wardrobe, &c., is said to have cost upwards of $100,000. He is also sole proprietor of Mount Pitt Circus, which with its stud, cost not less than $50,000.

Anewly invented rifle lock, cock, span, or flint, is exhibited in New York, and spoken well of by the Enquirer. "It has enclosed, a percussion lever, which is cocked and fired by the trigger, and is used without caps, the priming is introduced in a small aperture on the side, and enough may be used to serve 50 or more discharges, so that constant re-priming is unnecessary."

A late Paris (French) paper says:—"A few days ago some masons occupied in pulling down an old house near the Church of Notre Dame found a wooden box, which contained several pieces of gold, and a necklace with the portrait of Maria Louisa, which is said to be worth about 250,000 francs.

Extraordinary.—A London editor gives the following article: "We are told that there is a woman in a village in Glamorganshire, South Wales, whose husband with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm. He had hardly closed the purchase when death closed his eyes. However, not intimidated with this, she married a second husband, who sowed it. He likewise died, and she tried a third, who reaped it: but death soon snatched him away. She then married a fourth, who thrashed it; but he also followed the fate of his predecessors; and she is now married to a fifth husband, with whom she is enjoying the produce of it. All this happened within eighteen months."

MANUFACTURES.

From the American Farmer.

COTTON SPINSTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1827.

Dear Sir: Some years ago, an ingenious mechanic of Tennessee invented a machine, which is used by many wealthy planters, both in that state and in Alabama, and which deserves the notice of owners of estates in the south. It is called the *Spinster*—with this machine one girl of fourteen years of age can gin card and spin as much cotton as will make from eight to ten yards of yard wide cloth every day; which is sufficient to clothe a large family. This machine costs at Nashville $130. It does not occupy more space than a small card table, and can be transported from place to place in a dearborn. As this machine requires no additional buildings on a farm, and can be employed in wet days and in cold weather, on a cotton plantation, and as the model can be obtained at the patent office, would it not be desirable to have a factory established at Baltimore and Richmond for their construction? There can be no doubt of their value in their present form, and a premium should be offered for farther improvement in its form. It should be made at low price, and might probably be made to spin twenty or more threads instead of six. Gen. Jackson has used this valuable little machine for several years, and with one little girl clothes his large family most comfortably. They are sold at Nashville as fast as they can be constructed. They would be very valuable on the cotton plantations of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas.

A TENNESSEEAN.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ

Philadelphia, Oct. 1827.

DEAR SIR: The essays which have lately appeared in your very useful paper relative to the employment of slaves in cotton manufactories, have occasioned much conversation both among the inhabitants of this city and the gentlemen of the south who are now on their return from their northern excursion. One of the latter, who is perfectly persuaded of the importance of employing African operatives, has obtained an estimate of the machinery which can be obtained at Patterson for a small manufactory of cotton bagging, and of the proportion of hands necessary to carry it on.

One carding machine of 35 inches, with the cards,	$550—2 hands
One drawing frame, 3 heads	250—2 do.
One stretcher, 30 spindles at $7 per spindle	420—2 boys
4 power-looms, 50 inches broad,	360—2 girls
One bobbin-winder, 10 spindles.	40—1 girl
	$1800

With one of these machines, one overseer and nine hands will card spin and weave 450 lbs of cotton and make 450 yards of bagging per week, or 23,400 lbs. of twist, or yards of cloth per annum. Three extensive practical manufacturers have made this estimate, and agree it is correct.

Here are ten hands carding, spinning and weaving 450 yards of coarse cloth per week by the aid of improved machinery. With common *cotton cards*, *wheels* and *loom*, would any overseer expect from the same ten hands one hundred yards of cloth in the week? Whilst the ten men, women and children are fabricating 5000 yards of cloth per annum in the ordinary way, ten other hands are capable, by proper machines, to make 23,400 yards. Ought not Baltimore, Richmond, and every other considerable town in the slave states, to incorporate and furnish capital to companies of machinists, who would make cheap and simple machines for the slaves who are not employed in the labors of the field? In this way, the mechanical skill and experience of the north would be called to the south, and the energies of the supernumerary slaves multiplied almost beyond all calculation. By the establishment of machine factories, every neighborhood could be supplied with machines, proportionable to the demand; the supply of provisions and the number of hands not wanted in agricultural pursuits.

Not one pound of yarn *sufficiently coarse* for the use of slaves in winter, or for bagging, is spun in all the northern factories, and manufacturers do not like to work up cotton into heavy goods. These will be a peculiar object of attention in southern factories, where the staple is abundant, and will employ thousands of the idle women and children who are to be found in every plantation in Maryland and Virginia, and the adjacent states.

PATTERSON.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Congressional Debates—The Editor of the United States' Telegraph has made arrangements for reporting the debates of the next Congress. It is also his intention to publish a register of Congressional Debates. The price will be Five Dollars for a volume, bound in boards, to contain about 800 pages. To any one, who obtains five good subscribers, the first volume will be sent gratis.

Duel—A duel took place at Hoboken, on the opposite side of North River from the city of New-York, on the 26th ult. between a midshipman and a surgeon in the U. S. navy: the latter was killed.

MR. ADAMS.

Mr. White: I have not seen any notice in your paper of a meeting of the friends of the administration in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 6th ult.; which meeting is said to have been a very respectable one, in *numbers* and in talents. An address was adopted, in which Mr. Adams is spoken of in very handsome terms. You will find an extract from that address in the Nat. Jour. of the 24th ult.; which I wish you to insert in your paper, for the gratification of one who takes your paper, and pays for it, too.

The address describes our President as

A man who from his youth, has been trained up in the politics of the country, and whose name is found every where *conspicuously* connected with its history.

A man who in his youth was distinguished for his correct habits, his assiduity in acquiring useful knowledge, whose character for integrity and patriotism has never been questioned by the bitterness of party spirit.

A man of the first order of intellect; of long experience; calm and deliberate in his measures, and firm in his purpose.

A man who, through his whole life, both public and private, in all its particulars, will bear "the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time"—a private life honorable to himself, and a public one honorable to our country.

A man who was pronounced, more than thirty years ago, by our political father, the sainted Washington, one of our most valuable public characters.

A man who enjoyed the confidence, and participated in the administrations, of Washington, of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

The man who first introduced in the councils of the nation, resolutions laying the foundation for a general system of internal improvement.

A man pronounced by Monroe entitled to confidence from his long service, his acknowledged abilities, and his unquestioned integrity.

A man declared by Gen. Jackson himself, in the hour of difficulty, to be an able *helpmate*, whose connexion with Mr Monroe's administration would afford general satisfaction.

A man of whom Monroe said, that whatever there was of excellence in his administration, was greatly to be attributed to his counsels.

A man, who has been described for upwards of thirty years, by Mr Jefferson, as able, honest, and learned, and one who would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union.

VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished politician in Virginia, Oct. 17th.

"You have no doubt observed that the administration have recently turned their attention to Virginia, and that they are trying to get up what they call an *Anti-Jackson* convention here. They may no doubt have a convention, (as indeed what party is so poor as not to have its convention in these times?) but Virginia will be Virginia no longer, if she ever can be propitiated towards Adams and Clay. *Fear not for us.* All here is safe, unless the laws of nature herself can be revolutionized by our juggling cabinet."

Ebony and Topaz—The Adams Hive were never in a greater buzz of confusion than in reading the President's toast of *Ebony and Topaz*. Poor Clay swore an hour, by Shrewsbury clock, that it was utterly hopeless to make Adams a sensible man—that he might have given, with just as much propriety, *Jackin and Boaz*, and could have told a better story on the strength of it. His honor the Mayor of Washington, in referring to the letters in his pigeon holes, said, it was a bad business altogether, and the less said of it the better. Walsh said it was an "unbecoming mystification of truth by an unhallowed substitution of the hallowed title of the quadrenial President of the Union, for that of the temporary and insignificant President of the day." *Noah.*

New Jersey—At least eight counties out of the thirteen, in this state, will give majorities for Jackson; and several of these from 500 to 1000. We beat the Adams men by an average majority of about a thousand only, in 1824. In 1828, the majority will be quadrupled. From every part of the state, we hear of changes in favor of the People's man—*Emporium.*

That the late *chaste*, oriental, allegorical, and *humane* toast, given by Mr. Adams, *Ebony and Topaz*, may receive its due meed of laud in Europe, I have transmitted it to the Editor of Blackwood's Magazine, familiarly styled—EBONY.

Such a sentiment from the President of these United States, although it may "speed a bullet to the heart" of the distressed family of the unfortunate Ross, who fell whilst obeying superior command, should not be lost. A toast engendered in Hindoo mythology, translused by an Atheist, (Voltaire,) and commented on and anylised by a cold hearted Unitarian professor, is a *rara avis*, at political libations. *U S Telegraph.*

It is stated in the Rhode Island papers, that the *lace school* of Newport alone employs over six hundred young ladies.

ITEMS.

Liverwort.—In the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter, of the 8th inst. we find the following article: We have been informed that a gentleman in this neighborhood, who is laboring under a pulmonary attack, has been using the *Liverwort* for some short time, and that it has been attended with considerable good effect.

The Recorder states that the Liverwort is found plentifully in that county.

Vice Presidency.—In addition to the names of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clinton, who have been spoken of as fit Candidates for the Vice Presidency, it appears that Governor Shultz of Pennsylvania, Mr. Barbour of Virginia, the Secretary of War, Nathaniel Macon, Esq. of this State, and Langdon Cheves formerly of South Carolina but now of Pennsylvania, have been nominated by their respective friends.

Maine—Of the present members of Congress, from the state of Maine, there are three decided for Jackson, and at a recent election in this state, a Jackson man came within 100 of being chosen. These are "*signs*" in New England.

The Rev. H U Onderdonk, says the Philadelphia Evening Post of the 27th ult. was consecrated assistant Bishop of the diocess of Pennsylvania, on Thursday morning last, in Christ Church, Second street. The duties of consecration were performed by the Right Rev. Bishop of this diocess, the Bishops of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland and South Carolina. A large number of the Reverend Clergy, and numerous lay delegates were present. Sermon by Bishop Hobart.

William M'Clure, has been appointed to the office of Post Master, at Chester Court House, South Carolina.

Among the successful candidates for premiums, at the late "Husbandman and Manufacturers Holiday," in Massachusetts, we observe the name of *Miss Lois Stearns*, aged *four* years, for a patch bed-quilt.

A Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has an income of about 5000 a year, and judiciously employs its missionaries chiefly among the different tribes of Indians.

John B. Legare, of Charleston, proposes to publish in that city a valuable work, to be issued monthly, entitled the "Southern Agriculturalist," the prospectus of which we published recently—it is to consist of from 32 to 50 pages, illustrated with engravings, at $5 per annum.

Solomon Greely, who lately burnt the Jail at Dover, (Delaware,) where he was confined for horse stealing, has been retaken, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th instant.

At the late session of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, 100 dollars were voted as a donation to the funds of the American Colonization Society; which fund has been since increased by donations, to the amount of 500 dollars, from subordinate Lodges in that State. *Rel. Star.*

An Old Man—There is now living in Green county, in this state, (says the last Tarboro' Press) a man named *Anthony Van Pelt*, aged 118 years. He still retains many customs practised by him in early life—he rides on horseback, walks about his farm, converses rationally on any subject, is sprightly in conversation, frequently talks about getting married, &c. Such a circumstance is of rare occurrence, and certainly worthy of being recorded.

Small Pox—Five *new* cases of the Small Pox occured at Edenton during the week ending on the 30th ultimo. The last accounts, however, represent the disease as having nearly disappeared.

A large Ox.—The celebrated Ox Columbus, is now exhibited in Philadelphia. He is said to weigh *Four Thousand Pounds* and is only *seven* years old.

Such was the animosity conceived by the Swiss against the House of Austria, in consequence of the attempt of Arch Duke Albert to subjugate them, that they put to death all the peacocks throughout the country, because a peacock's tail made part of the crest of the Austrian arms. History informs us, that a Swiss being at an entertainment with a glass of wine standing before him, one of the company observed, that the sun formed in it a kind of representation of a peacock's tail. At this sight the Swiss drew his sabre, and smashed the glass in pieces.

The two gold medals of the Royal Society of Literature for the present year, were adjudged to Sir Walter Scott, "for the Illustrations of the Manners, Antiquities and History of Scotland, in many works of pre-eminent genius, both in prose and verse, particularly the Lady of the Lake and Waverly;" and to Dr. Southey, "Author of the History of Brazil, and of several other distinguished works in English literature."

The first tree was cut down only six months ago on the site of Guelph, in Upper Canada, accounts of which have frequently been published. It now contains one hundred houses. The first child born in the place, [a female] has been already granted a lot of land for her marriage portion.

A machine is said to have been invented at New York which enables two persons to gather fruit as fast as from thirty to fifty now do.

Great Fire at Mobile.—A Gentleman in Augusta, writing to a friend in Savannah, mentions that he had received a letter from Montgomery, Ala. in which it is stated that on Sunday the 21st of October, a fire took place in Mobile, which destroyed nine entire squares, embracing all the wharves, public buildings, taverns, &c. in all about *one hundred and fifty buildings*.

Attached to the way-bill, received in Augusta from Montgomery, Ala. is the following:—"Information of undoubted character is received here, that the whole of the business part of Mobile is burnt."

FOREIGN.

Spain—Advices from Gibraltar to the 3d ult. have been received at Baltimore. We extract the news from Spain, below, from the Baltimore American.

A stop appears to have been again put in Spain to the License System. Indeed affairs in that country are becoming daily more serious. On the 22d ult. the King set out from Madrid for Catalonia, it is said for the purpose of putting down the Revolutions, but others say that the French are at the bottom of the intrigue, and that the King is not likely to return to Madrid.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following article, dated Triest Aug. 29:—"According to intelligence brought by captains of merchant vessels, Lord Cochrane has obtained fresh advantages over the Turks.

The Austrian Observer announces that a great part of the city of Andrianople has been destroyed by fire, and that the Bazar is one of the buildings consumed.

We understand that Count Capo d'Istria, has been encouraged by the Courts of England, France, and Russia, to accept the government of the Greek Republic.

At the Court of Cassation of Paris a point of jurisprudence has just been decided, which it is hoped, may tend to check the practice of Duelling, at least as far as married men and fathers of families are concerned. A Mr. Lelorian was tried for the murder of a Mr. Garel in a duel. Lelorrain was acquitted of the murder, but was sentenced at the suit of the widow, to the payment of damages to the amount of 20,000 francs to her, and 4000 francs to her children, and to be paid when they come of age, with interest to that period.

On the 22d ultimo the Emperor of Russia was present at a sitting of the directing senate, an honor which had not been conferred since the reign of Paul.

Colombia—Captain Sheffield, who arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning, the 24th ult. in eighteen days from Carthagena, states that Bolivar made his entry into Bogota on the 11th of September, and was received with great applaus. He took the oath of office and the President's chair on the same day.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—We learn by Capt. Ricketson, of the ship Prudence, arrived at this port yesterday, in 45 days from Pernambuco, that the whole coast of Brazil continued to be completely lined with Buenos Ayrean Privateers. One off Babia, alone, captured sixteen vessels in three days, the principal part of which, with valuable cargoes on board, were manned and sent to the river La Plata. It was stated that this same Privateer had on board in silver, 200,000 mill reas, prize money. *N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The Indians—From St. Louis, we learn (says the *National Intelligencer*) that the result of the late expedition, to quell the rising Indian hostilities, has been exceedingly fortunate and satisfactory; affording proof of great promptitude on the part of General Atkinson, and of efficiency on the part of the troops.

The General succeeded in obtaining a surrender of all the principal offenders of the Winnebagoes engaged in the recent transgressions, both at Prairie du Chien, and in the attack on the keel boats returned from Fort Snelling, as well as a security to the persons and operations of the people of the Mining District, on Fever river, and peace and tranquility to our frontier inhabitants. It is a subject of much gratification that the difficulties have been settled without bloodshed.

The New York Daily Advertiser in speaking of the mania of steam boat passengers, to make a trip between that city and Albany a *few minutes* quicker than any others have ever done, thus exemplifies the passion which some men have to hurry. An old gentleman in New England, conveyed a just idea of the character of those who were fond of travelling at such a wondrous rate when he said he believed "his son John, if he was riding on a streak of lightning, he *would whip it!*

Close Running.—In the late election for members of Assembly in Pennsylvania, two cases of a tie, or no election, have occurred, viz: in Berks and Schuylkill counties Mr. Conrad, federal, had 1909 votes, and Mr. Rehrer, democrat, the same number. Two federals and two democrats are elected. In Lebanon co Messrs. Gleim and Shindle, the one for the administration and the other for Jackson, had 458 votes each. *Albany Gaz.*

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 20, 1827.

GREAT TRIUMPH in NEW-YORK!

We have, from time to time, advised our readers, that a warm contest has been carried on in the city of New-York, between the Jackson and Adams parties, to gain the mastery in their local elections: they were conducted exclusively with reference to the partialities of the various candidates for this or that Presidential candidate. In that state, the polls are kept open three days; and during this time, there was a most unprecedented excitement among all classes of people: between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand votes were given in, about eight thousand more than had ever been polled before at one election: the result of which is, that the Jackson ticket has been elected by a most triumphant majority. The Commercial Advertiser, an Adams paper, of the 8th, (the latest New-York paper we have received) contains the following paragraph on the subject:

"The Polls were closed last evening after a contest of three days. The number of votes taken is nearly twenty-one thousand: eight thousand more than has ever been polled in this city any former year. The returns received last evening are not official; sufficient, however, is known, to insure the election of the Jackson Ticket, by a majority of from *three to six thousand* votes.

News from Albany of the first day's election, had been received. The Argus of Tuesday, states, that "the work goes bravely on; in every ward, we understand, the Jackson ticket was ahead, by large majorities."

A large Jackson meeting was held in Albany, (New York) on the 1st inst.; when the nomination of the Jackson candidates for the assembly, &c. was unanimously concurred in; and resolutions passed expressive of the confidence of the meeting in the patriotism of the Hero, and his fitness for the Presidency. &c. One thousand people were present at this meeting. Every new development of the strength of parties in the state of New-York, exhibits an accession to the Jackson side.

Morgan.—The body found on the shore of Lake Ontario, supposed to be that of W. Morgan, is now said to be claimed by a Mrs. Munro, from Canada, her husband (Capt. Timothy Munro) having been drowned near Fort Niagara, on the 26th of Sept. last. A third inquest has been held on the body, (which was disinterred at Batavia for that purpose) when Mrs. Munro was present, and another relative; and the body is said to have been completely identified as that of Capt. Munro. The former inquest is said to have been fraudulently conducted; it has been proven that a person interested in raising a clamor on Morgan's death, said the "body was a good enough Morgan *till after the election!*" There seems to be no doubt, however, but what Morgan was actually put to death:—but *how* done, or by whom perpetrated, is yet matter of conjecture.

Poor Encouragement.—A universalist preacher lately visited a place in New-Jersey called Hackettstown, with the view of establishing a congregation there. After haranguing his audience for some time, he concluded by observing, that if the people desired it, he would return next week, and preach to them again. After a considerable pause, an old gentleman rose, and said: "Sir, if you have preached to us the TRUTH to-night, we don't *need* you—for, according to your doctrine, we shall all be saved, *any how*; and if you have preach'd a LIE, *we don't want you*, for like the rest of the world, we are already too much given to lying." This was cold comfort. It is needless to say, he did not visit Hackettstown again for the purpose of making proselytes.

Wheat.—A new species of wheat is said to have been introduced into the British province of Nova Scotia, from Malaga, which, from experiment, appears to have the "power of resisting rust." The *white flint* wheat, which is said to be proof against the *fly*, has been introduced into this part of North-Carolina,—and along with it, Mr. Skinner has sent us a goodly proportion of *garlic*,—which, by spreading over the country, is likely to do as much mischief as the fly. We should now like to see a trial made here of the Malaga Wheat,—a mixture of which with the white flint, would, we should suppose, produce a grain that would defy the ravages of those two great enemies of the wheat-crop with us—the *fly* and the *rust*.

In a scuffle, which took place in the upper part of Chesterfield district, S. C. on the 2d inst. between John Blakeny and Michael Dalton, the latter was stabbed and killed. Blakeny was apprehended, and is in jail. The parties began the scuffle in good nature; but, as often happens in such cases, where that enemy to peace and quietness, *whiskey*, has any thing to do in the matter, the sport ended in anger and murder.

A fatal accident happened to a Mr. Copeland on the 3d inst. near Chesterfield court-house, S. C. In attempting to get into a wagon which had stopped for him, one of the horses got frightened, started with the wagon, threw Copeland under the wheel and crushed him to death.

The Obituary Notice from Burke, shall have a place next week.

Salisbury Female Benevolent Society.

In our last week's paper, we mentioned the object of the formation of this Society, and the means the Ladies of this place had taken to render themselves instrumental in raising funds for church and charitable purposes. We are further authorized to state, that Mr. G. W. Pearson, who has completed his map of Rowan County, drawn from an actual survey made by himself of said county, has made a proposition to the Ladies, which has been received, "that he will furnish them with copies of his Map in pencil, will aid in painting, lettering and disposing of them; and will appropriate one half the profits resulting from the sale, to such purposes as they may direct."

Persons wishing to obtain copies of said Map, will be furnished by directing orders (postage paid) to G. W. Pearson, at this place. Should a sufficient number of applications be received, Mr. Pearson will aid the Society in having the Map engraved, and will still divide the profits arising from the sale of them, with the Society.

The Map of Mr. Pearson, in the estimation of those who have seen it, is handsomely executed, and remarkably correct; and we sincerely hope, that the many months' labour of our youthful, indefatigable citizen, will call forth the patronage of the community; and that the zeal and benevolence of our ladies will be rewarded by numerous applications for Maps, in pencil or engraved.

A fair offer.—A New-Jersey editor offers his patrons, that if they will "pay him *one-half* his dues, he will not *dun* them again for a year." Now we are ready to compound with our subscribers at a still more liberal rate: We will obligate ourselves, that if all of them will pay *one-third* what they owe us, we will not even hint at their indebtedness for the space of one year.

A bill has been brought forward in the Tennessee legislature, to regulate the election of Electors for President and Vice President, there being no law in force in that state, on the subject: the general ticket system, will probably be adopted.

Mr. Markley's statement has at length appeared. It is just what we expected from him; being made up of equivocations, *non mi ricordo*, and downright fibbing. But we will give it to our readers next week—in whole, or in part.

Gov. Clinton.—A letter, dated Nov. 3d, from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Washington City, (says the U. S. Telegraph) contains the following intelligence:

"I cannot close this letter without informing you that Governor Clinton held an audience of his friends *yesterday*, and, upon being asked by one of them what were his wishes on the Presidential question, said—"*I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am with you in the support of Gen. Jackson, heart and soul.*"

At Wilmington, in this state, at the late term of the superior court, the Grand Jury took a vote on the Presidency: Jackson, 15; Adams, 1.

The Legislature.—Yesterday, (Monday, the 29th Nov.) in accordance with the requisition of the Constitution of this state, the Legislature convened at the Capitol in Raleigh. No subject of more than ordinary interest, occurs to us as being likely to engross their deliberations at the present session; but the proceedings of the servants of the people, in a legislative capacity met, are, *at all times*, more or less interesting to every citizen, who properly appreciates his privileges as an American freeman.

At this session, Gov. Burton retires to the walks of private life, as the time (three years in six) for which any one citizen can fill the Executive chair of the State, expires during the present session: a new Governor will, consequently, have to be elected. On whom the choice of the legislature will fall, is, as yet, mere matter of conjecture. We have heard the names of Gen. Iredell, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Yancey, and Maj. Forney, mentioned. For the office of Comptroller (temporarily filled by Mr. Henderson, of this town) we understand there are sixteen or eighteen candidates; and we fear a choice will be difficult to be made. We cannot but express a hope, however, that the claims of the West, in this election, will not be overlooked—and that *John L. Henderson* will be confirmed in the office he now fills.

Joseph Wear, whose trial and conviction at Cabarrus superior court, for kidnapping, we noticed in our last, has, we understand, given security for an appeal to the Supreme Court. He has been removed to the jail in this town, for safe keeping.

The Duel.—We mentioned, in a postscript, in our last week's paper, a report which was prevalent here, that a *Duel* had taken place, on the 5th inst. within the South Carolina line, between *Sam'l. P. Carson*, Esq. Member of Congress from the Morgan district, in this state, and Dr. *Robert B. Vance*, his opponent at the late election, in which the latter was killed. We are now enabled to state, that the Duel did actually take place, and that Dr. Vance is dead. He did not, however, we learn, die immediately; but lived, as variously stated from different sources, from two or three hours to two days after he received the wound. He was shot directly through the groin, just above the hips, the ball passing completely through him. Mr. Carson, we understand, did not receive a flesh-wound. The unfortunate controversy which resulted in this duel, grew out of the late election for Congress in that district.

We were wrong in naming, in our last week's statement, Col. Athan A. McDowell as the second of Mr. Carson: that gentleman has informed us that he took no part in the business.

Since writing the above, we have received the following, from a paper published at Greenville, S. C. near the spot where the Duel was fought:

"Departed this life, at Whittedsville, in Buncombe County, N. C. on the 6th inst. between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. Dr. Robert B. Vance, in the 30th year of his age; formerly a Member of Congress from Morgan Congressional district, N. Carolina.

This gentleman's death was occasioned by a wound received in a duel with the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, the present member of Congress from the same district. The meeting took place at nine o'clock in the morning of the 5th inst. on the line which divides North and South Carolina, where Buncombe and Greenville join, the distance being ten paces. At the first fire, Dr. V. received the ball of his antagonist just above the right hip; it passed through his body, and was cut from his skin on the opposite side, he firing just after but without effect. Dr. Vance subsequently observed that he felt the ball before he fired. A few minutes after receiving his wound he pronounced it mortal, and asked if he had hit Mr. Carson; on being informed he had not, he said "I AM GLAD OF IT." He met death with great composure, and perfectly in his senses.

The foregoing account of this unhappy affair we have from a friend who was with him on the ground, and in whose arms he expired. Dr. Vance was much beloved in life, and his untimely fate is universally regretted.

From the above, it would appear that Dr. Vance died on the day after the Duel. Among the many reports on the subject, which we have heard, one is, that Dr. Vance's pistols were objected to, and that he accepted of, and fought with, one of Mr. Carson's: And another report is, that the Dr. after suffering some time from the pain of his wound, took one of his own pistols, and shot himself in the head. We state these facts merely as *reports*; although they come to us from various sources.

State Bank.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North-Carolina, is called, to take place in Raleigh, on the 3d of Dec. next, for choosing 19 directors of the principal bank, and to transact other necessary business. Such of the stockholders as cannot attend, are requested to send proxies.

We notice an advertisement in the last Raleigh Register, signed "Many Voters of Carteret," requesting the citizens of that county, in favor of the present administration, to meet at the court-house, for the purpose of choosing one or more delegates, to meet the delegates from other counties, at the city of Raleigh, on the 20th of December next, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket for Mr. Adams in this state. This is the first move that has yet been made in this state, towards forming an Electoral Ticket for either of the candidates: The friends of Mr. Adams, then, are determined upon trying their strength in this state, at the approaching contest for President: well, we are glad they have thus determined; for it will be the means of fully demonstrating the strong hold Gen. Jackson has on the affections of the people of North-Carolina.

THE FIRE IN MOBILE.

In another column of this week's paper, will be found a brief account of a very destructive fire in Mobile, Alabama. The last Augusta (Georgia) Courier, dated the 8th inst. has the following additional particulars:

The loss by fire at Mobile is unexampled in a city of the same extent. There were 169 front buildings burnt, exclusive of Ware houses and other back tenaments. It commenced in the Mobile Hotel at sunrise, and its progress was unchecked in any stage, from the deficiency of water in the wells, and the extreme dryness of the buildings, no rain having fallen in nearly two months. Loss estimated at near a million: Considerable portion insured in offices to the North. It is said the Etna Company of Hartford had a large amount. It has been fortunate that but a small proportion of the Fall supplies had arrived. Great activity already exists in re-building. About 20 buildings (temporary) are nearly finished. The Printing Office of the Mobile C. Register was consumed with a part of its materials and all the paper belonging to the office. Sufficient number of capenters cannot be had at the enormous sum of $5 per day.

Havana.—The brig Zelia, Crosby, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Havana, sailed in Company with two Spanish frigates—one for Cadiz with *one million of dollars on board*—the other for St. Jago de Cuba. Should Porter fall in the way of the frigate he would find a prize worth contending for, and it is supposed by some that he had an intimation of her sailing, and will place himself in a situation to prfit by his information.

Baltimore Paper.

The Legislature of South Carolina were to have met in Columbia, on yesterday, (the 19th Nov. the third Monday in the month) agreeably to their adjournment in December last.

The Savannah river, at Augusta, was yet too low, on the 8th inst. to admit of the steam boats coming up to that town or Hamburg. Considerable rain had recently fallen there, but it had very little effect in raising the water of the river.

Ohio.—A letter from this State dated the 10th October, says "We have no doubt but that Ohio will go for the Hero and Patriot. For this, much is owing to Kentucky.

Mr. Stanbury, a friend to Gen. Jackson, has been elected a Member of Congress in place of Mr. Wilson, deceased.

In Hamilton and Dickins Counties, the Jackson Ticket has been carried by increased majorities. In the Western Reserve, the people are almost unanimous for Jackson. In Wooster County there were three Jackson, and one Adams candidate for the Assembly, yet a Jackson candidate was elected by a vote of 635 to 175. In several other counties the Candidates, who were friendly to Jackson have succeeded.

Indiana.—A correspondent of the "Annotator of News," &c. in Salem, Indiana, writes as follows:

Mr. Handy: Having been present at the meeting of a regiment in Lawrence Ind. I was much *exhilarated* at the large and respectable majority of Jacksonmen present; a vote being called for on the question of the election of Jackson or Adams, the number of votes stood thus: *seven hundred and forty-two* for Jackson, and *fifty-four* for Adams. There is so great a majority for Jackson in this county, the friends of the Administration can claim but a small proportion. Yours, &c.

At a recent regimental muster in Sullivan county, Indiana, a vote was taken in Captain Milam's Rifle Company and the result was 62 for Jackson—*none* for Adams. Our informant states that an attempt was about to be made, at the close of the training, to take the vote of the whole regiment, but owing to the interference of one of the officers, *who was an Adams man*, it was prevented.

At a late regimental muster in the town of Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, a vote on the Presidency was taken, and the result was 297 for Jackson, and 155 for Adams; being only two to one for Jackson.

The more we learn in relation to public sentiment in Indiana, the more thoroughly are we convinced that an overwhelming majority of her citizens are in favor of Gen. Jackson.

Counterfeit Notes purporting to be of the Bank of Augusta, have lately made their appearance in circulation. They are of the denomination of $10; the old plate, with a vignette of a wagon and team. The engraving is coarse and the fillings up bad; the names of the Cashier and President are both engraved.

Augusta Courier.

Cheap Living.—The Missouri Monitor, a paper printed at Fayette in that State, says that good beef-steaks may be purchased there for one cent and a half per pound.

It seems, after all, that Mr. Brougham will take office in the new British ministry. It is said that he will be made Attorney General, vice Mr. Scarlett appointed Chief Justice in place of Lord Tenterden of the King's Bench, who becomes Deputy Speaker of the house of Lords.

The Court House in Claiborne, Alabama, with the most of its contents, was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 10th October. The Circuit Court was in session. None of the records of the Court were destroyed.

A duel took place on the 20th of Aug. at Rio, between Midshipman Bispham and Surgeon Bradnar, of the United States sloop of war Peacock—the latter was so badly wounded that he died on the following day—two shots were also exchanged by the seconds, neither of whom were wounded.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8.—Apple brandy, 33 to 35; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 8 a 10; Bagging, 20 to 24; Coffee 15 a 18; cotton, new 8½ to 10; Corn, 35 a 40; flour, 4 50 to 4 75; Iron, 5½ to 6½; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar, 90 to 11; Salt, 80 to 80; Whiskey, 32 a 35; Wheat 75 to 80, per bushel.

Bills on New-York, at sight, 3½ per cent. premium, at 60 days, 1½ per cent, 90 days, par.

U. S. Bank Notes, 2½ a 3 per cent. premium.

Observer.

Charleston, Nov. 5.—Cotton, upland, 10½ to 11½; whiskey, 31 to 33; apple brandy, 33 a 34; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 8 to 8½; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island 60; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 34; black pepper, 18 a 18 cts.; corn, 40 a 43; flour 5½ to 5¾.

Cotton.—There is nothing doing in Sea Islands, Maines or Santees. Orders for the Northern Manufactories, having been nearly completed, the demand for Uplands is now slack, and what sales (of new) have been effected, have been in the range of our quotations, but principally at 11 cents. We may calculate from the late information from Liverpool, (by the Georgia, at Savanah,) that this article may yet recede a little, when it may become stationary for the season.

Freights.—½ per lb. for Cotton to Liverpool; 1¼ cents to Havre, very dull.

Exchange—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a ¼ per cent. prem. 60 days, 1 per ct. dis.

Exchange on England—10 a 10¼ per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. a 17

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1½ per cent. discount.

Camden, Nov. 10.—Cotton, 9 a 9½; corn, 40 a 45; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5½; wheat, 81 a 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12½ to 14; beef 6 to 7.

Journal.

Cheraw Prices, Nov. 9.—Cotton, 8½ to 9½; coffee, 18 to 20; sugar, 11 to 12; salt, 85 to 87½; bacon, 9 to 10; flour, 5; whiskey, 40; apple brandy, 35 to 40; molasses, 45 to 50; beef, 3 to 4; pork, 4 to 5; tallow, 9 to 10; flax-seed, 70; oats, 25; leaf tobacco, 5; butter, 12 to 15; bagging, 23 to 25; peach brandy, 40 to 45.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 9.

Money Market.—In New-York, Nov. 8th, North-Carolina bank bills were at 4½ to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1½; South-Carolina, 1½; Georgia, 3¾—except Darien, which are 30; Alabama, 8—Tombigbee, broken; Louisiana, 5 to 6; Mississippi, 5 to 6; Ohio, 6; Kentucky, 60 to 70; Tennessee, 30 to 35.

Cotton.—The unfavorable tenor of the late advices from England, and the withdrawal of the most extensive operator in this market, have brought us to a state of much uncertainty as regards prices, and until the occurrence of more important sales, our rates must be considered nominal

New-Orleans,	10¼ a 13
Uplands,	10 a 11
Alabama,	10 a 11
Tennessee	10 a 10¼
Import from 1st to 31st Oct.	10,053 bales.
Export from 1st to 31st Oct.	11,785 bales.

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst. after a long and afflictive sickness, Mrs. Margaret Todd, wife of Mr. Joseph E. Todd, in the 29th year of her age.

In Providence congregation, Mecklenburg county, on the 4th inst. James Potts, Esq. attorney at law, in the 52d year of his age.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Garrison Alexander, aged about 39 years, leaving a helpless and distressed family.

On the 9th ult. in Montgomery county, after a short illness, the Rev'd. Joseph Clarke of Randolph, a worthy and respectable Minister of the Methodist Church.

☞ The article from a "A Citizen," proposing a meeting of the citizens of this town and vicinity, at the court-house, on Saturday the 1st December, to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the *8th of January next*, shall appear in our next.

Fayetteville, 7th Nov. 1827

ROBERT JAFFRAY & Co. and DAVID B. CRANE & Co. will open, next spring, a Wholesale *Hardware* and *Cutlery Store*, at No. 111 Pearl street, New-York, under the firm of Jaffray & Crane. They are now selling off here, at very reduced prices, their assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hardware, and
Cutlery,

preparatory to their removal. 4t92

Worthy of Attention!

THE subscriber being about to remove from this part of the country, takes this method to request those to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts for payment; and gives notice *to all* indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given than three weeks advertisement in the Western Carolinian; after which, his accounts will *indiscriminately* be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

I also offer for sale, for cash, (and cash only) my

STOCK of GOODS,

consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery Ware, and
Confectionaries,

at cost and carriage. Persons wishing for good bargains, will do well to take this opportunity to provide themselves, as I am determined to close business in this place.

I will also dispose of my

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of an elegant

Ten-Plate Cooking Stove,
Beds,
Tables,
Chairs, &c.

Baking and Confectionary Moulds and Tools, of all descriptions; Glass Jars, &c. &c.

Any person wishing to be instructed in the Baking, Distilling, or Confectionary business, or any of their branches, will be taught for a moderate price. WILLIAM CURTIS.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1827. 3t91

N. B. I will pay the highest prices in cash, for a quantity of *GOLD*. W. C.

Marble Tomb Stones, &c.

THE subscribers manufacture and keep on hand, as usual, an extensive assortment of

Marble Tablets, and
Tomb Stones,

which they will furnish with neatness and despatch. ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1827. 3t91

For Sale,

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

WISHING to move to the western countries, I offer for sale my plantation in Iredell county, on the waters of Coddle Creek, containing 220 acres, with two good dwelling houses and out-houses accordingly. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to me, and be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, at my residence on said place. SAMUEL GUY.

Nov. 7th, 1827. 3t91

AUCTION SALES.

AT FAYETTEVILLE N. CAROLINA,
By WILLKINGS & Co.

IN consequence of the failure of the Boston Glass Company, will be sold on Tuesday, December 4th, the entire Stock of

Window Glass, and
Glass Ware,

belonging to that company; consisting of forty Boxes assorted *Fancy Glass Ware*, Tumblers, Decanters of various sizes, and shapes; Glass Pitchers, Plates, Cruets, Salts, Castor Bottles, Lamps, and Apothecary Bottles, &c.

ALSO:

A choice assortment of new and fresh imported *Dry Goods, Hard Ware*, and a complete assortment of *Cutlery*. Endorsed notes at Bank, at 3, 4, and 6 months.

WILLKINGS & Co. *Auc'rs.*

At Private Sale: A complete assortment of *GROCERIES.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1827. 3t91

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New-York, a large supply of

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable *Medicines* sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above *Medicines, &c.* on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their *interest* to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. *Orders* carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. 89

Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a Tract of Land containing 180 acres, adjoining Francis Gibson and others, near Stirewalt's Mill in said county, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2.25. 8t96

Lost Note.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has lost a note of hand, made payable to him by Wood-on Monroe, for the amount of ten dollars, and dated the 18th of June last. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note.

HUMPHREY LINSTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 18th, 1827. 3t91

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, North-Carolina, on the 14th inst. a *Negro Man*, named *DUKE*, about 28 years old, common size, black complexion, has a scar above his left eye, and has had his lower lip bit off by fighting; and says he belongs to John F. Kern, of South Carolina, Laurens District. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailer.*

Salisbury, Nov. 14th, 1827. 89

Spanish Hides.

300 HEAVY Spanish Hides, for sale by ANGUS TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1827. t90

New Goods!

KYLES & MEENAN,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that they have this day received the first load of their

FALL GOODS.

They flatter themselves that their assortment, whether with regard to *quantity, style*, or *price*, will bear a successful comparison with any inland establishment in the Southern States. They therefore solicit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally extended to them.

Salisbury, Nov. 3d, 1827. 3t89

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the 1st day of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

9t94 JUNIUS SNEED, *Cashier.*

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the **LANDS** *and* **MILLS** known by the name of Saner's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, *forks of the Yadkin*. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 195 acres; being the property of George Saner, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by 10t94

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 18th, 1827. Price adv. $2.75

Scott's Napoleon.

ONE copy of this work (new) for sale, at a price less than the original cost. Apply at the office of the Western Carolinian.

Nov. 13, 1827.

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spare to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. As he has two Stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Stores in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c.

Oct. 24, 1827. 13t93

Eben. Dickson,

Gentlemen and Ladies' Fancy Boot and Shoe Maker,

RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business; and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.

He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of *Materials*, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.

☞ Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the *cash*, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the footing of boots.

Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1827. 86

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. *August* 27, 1827 78

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75tf

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1827. Lidia Beach *vs.* Elijah Beach; *divorce*. On motion, it was ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian, that Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Burke county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard exparte.

Test: WM. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 8m93

Gold-mines, negroes, lands

&c. &c.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late dwelling house of Angus Chisholm, dec'd, on the 1st of January next, and to continue from day to day until all shall be disposed of,

Sixteen or eighteen likely *Negroes*, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.

Also, the well known *Gold Mine* on Beaver Dam creek, known by the name of Chisholm's Gold Mine, including ninety acres of Land.

Also, one tract of Land, containing 470 acres, adjoining the Randolph line and A. Harris' quarter; on which there has been a quantity of Gold found: One tract, do. adjoining the above, of 100 acres, on which Wm. Partin formerly lived: One tract, do. of 50 acres, in the lower part of Montgomery, adjoining N. Clarke's Mill tract: One tract, do. adjoining Capt. McAuley: Two tracts, do. formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Smith, on which there is a Gold Mine: One tract, do. of 50 acres on the west side of the Yadkin River, adjoining Josh. Carter's land.

Also, an excellent Fishery, including the lower part of the Norrows, including 25 acres of land.

Also, in Randolph county, 90 acres, where Edward Brewer formerly lived; One tract of 120 acres, on Jackson's Creek, where Jonathan Jerrat formerly lived.

Also, in Davidson county, one tract of 208 acres, where Wm. Groff now lives, on which there is a Tan-Yard and 25 acres adjoining.—Also, 200 acres, on which James W. Daniel now lives.

A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser given bond with approved security.

WHITSON H. CHISHOLM, *Adm'r.*

November 3d, 1827. 7t94

No Postage Paid!

THE Sheriff of Iredell county, gives this public notice to all persons who may have occasion to write to him through the medium of the post-office, on official business, that he is determined hereafter to pay no attention to communications on which the postage is not paid. He is compelled to adopt this rule, to save himself from a very heavy tax.

P. CALDWELL.

Statesville, Oct. 31st, 1827. 5t92

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country. THOMAS V. CANON,

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them. J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 8t91

For SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to MAT'A. COULTER.

October 2d, 1827. 7t89

40 Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my *Negro Boy GEORGE*, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as recollected, quite doubled up in his hand; and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd, now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or $25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STIMSON.

November 4th, 1827. 3mt100

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

The Muse.

THE EVENING GUN

BY MOORE.

Rememb'rest thou that fading sun,
The last I saw with thee,
When loud we heard the evening gun
Peal o'er the twilight sea?

The sounds appear'd to sweep
Far o'er the verge of day,
Till in realms beyond the deep
They seem'd to die away.

Oft when the toils of day are done,
In pensive dreams of thee,
I sit to hear that evening gun
Peal o'er the stormy sea.

And while o'er billows curl'd,
The distant sounds decay,
I weep, and wish from this rough world
Like them to die away.

TO THE TURKS.

Ambition's slaughtering sons, go, view
The bloody work which ye have made!
See many a gallant youth, by you
On the dread field of battle laid.

Go, hear the dying Grecian's groan,
The helpless orphin's piercing cry,
The young and lovely widow's moan,
The childless mother's anguish'd sigh!

Go, see the gay, the princely dome,
And temples rich, in ruin low!
The peasant's once lov'd peaceful home,
Is made by you a scene of wo.

Quit, monsters, quit this strife of blood,
This life-destroying work:—'tis vain;
Go, bathe in virtue's cleansing flood,
And wash away the murderer's stain.

Inhuman tyrants, take your rest!
Go, pour a healing cordial on
The mother's, widow's, orphan's breast—
Repent of years of murder gone.

TO HOPE.

Hope! thou light of hearts despairing,
Still my trust I'll place in thee;
To thy altar still repairing,
Rest content with Fate's decree.

Hope! though oft thou didst deceive me,
On thy anchor still I lean;
And though oft it break beneath me,
Trust the failing prop again.

Genius of the Grove.

When Egypt's king, God's chosen tribes pursued,
In chrystal walls the admiring waters stood—
When through the desert wild they took their way,
The rocks relented and pour'd forth a sea.
What limits can Almighty goodness know,
When seas can harden, and when rocks can flow!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIVERWORT.

Respecting this plant (*Hepatica Trilobe*) supposed to be useful in complaints of the lungs, we have received several recent communications, of the substance of one or two of which we inform our readers.

From Joshua Pierce, at Linnæan Hill, on Rock Creek, in this District, we learn that this herb grows, as we supposed, abundantly on the high banks of Rock Creek, but in the Fall of the year is difficult to be found, owing to its being easily hidden, like the violet, and that class of plants, by the falling leaves.

From W. P. of Frederick County, we have received for examination, two samples. They are genuine specimens of the plant.

We have received some samples of plants, which do not even resemble the Liverwort. We therefore mention one characteristic of its appearance, which struck us. Take a vigorous sprig of common clover, and place the leaves so that their edges come in close contact: you will thus obtain a near resemblance to the shape, at least, of the Liverwort, or three-lobed liver-plant. It is smoother on the surface than the clover, of firmer texture, and besides perennial. But, at first glance, instead of a single leaf of the plant, you think you see a sprig of clover with its three leaves close together.

From Dr. Hereford, of Haymarket, Virginia, we hear that, in consequence of his communication on the subject of the Medical virtues of this plant, he has had many applications to him for information on the subject. It is suggested to us, that the circumstances of the Doctor are such, that, with applications for his advice, &c. a reasonable compensation would not be unacceptable. *Nat. Intel.*

Gaming.—Gaming was invented by the Lydians, when under the pressure of a great famine. To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings, they contrived dice, balls, tables, &c. It is added, that to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day without interruption, that they might not be racked with the thoughts of food. The invention, intended as a *remedy* for hunger, is now a very common *cause* of that evil.

SUBJECTS FOR THE PULPIT.

The preacher of everlasting truth has certainly the noblest subject that ever elevated and enkindled the soul of man. Not the intrigues of a Philip, nor the plots of a Cataline, but the rebellion of angels, the creation of a world, the incarnation and death of the Son of God, the resurrection of man, the dissolution of nature, the general judgment, and the final confirmation of countless millions of men and angels in happiness or misery. No subjects are so sublime; none are so interesting to the feelings of a reflecting audience. No orator was himself ever so deeply interested in his subject, as a godly minister is in the truths which he presses upon his hearers. If on any topic he can become impassioned, and be carried beyond himself, it is on the theme of immortal love and the everlasting destinies of men.

Bible Societies.—An unusually large and highly respectable number of the friends of the Bible, met in Philadelphia, on the 23d ult. to adopt measures to aid the Philadelphia Bible Society *in giving a copy of the Scriptures to every destitute family in the state.* The meeting highly approved of this determination of the society and unanimously resolved to aid in carrying it into effect. To obtain funds for the purchase of a sufficient number of Bibles, committees were appointed for every ward of the city and the surrounding districts, whose duty it is to call upon the citizens at their places of abode, and give them the privilege of contributing of their wealth to promote this important object.

The Bible Society of Warren county, N. J. have resolved that every family within their limits shall be supplied with the Bible on or before *the first day of January next.*

The Bible Society of Charleston, S. C. held its 17th annual meeting on the 8th ult. An Auxiliary has been formed in every District of the State except one.

Take Christ for your hope, his character for your model, his love for your motive, his Spirit for your strength, and his promise for your encouragement.

Shame.—Shame is a great restraint upon sinners at first; but that soon falls off, and when men have once lost their innocence, their modesty is not likely to be troublesome to them; for impudence comes on with vice, and grows up with it. Lesser vices do not banish all shame and modesty, but great and abominable crimes harden men's foreheads, and make them shameless. When men have the heart to do a very bad thing, they seldom want the face to bear it out.

"You haven't *presumption* enough to succeed," said a very *calculating* clergyman once, to a young man just entering into business for himself.—"Modesty is a commendable thing, but it will never fill your pocket or cause you to be respected." Alas! how many find it even so. A man of blustering pretensions, without merit, modesty, or worth, who will run in debt for a fine suit, strut with an air of importance, look and talk authoritatively, is generally held in greater acceptance by the world, than the humble but honest person who keeps pace only with his powers, and who disdains to adopt any meretricious method for the purpose of attaining distinction.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The following brief account of Cromwell is taken from a letter of J. Maieston, of London, 1659, to Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut.—*Bos. Gaz.*

"Before I pass further, pardon me in troubling you with the character of his person, which, by reason of my nearness to him, I had opportunity well to observe. His body was well compact and strong; his stature under six feet, about two inches—his head so shaped, as you might see it a store house and shop, both of a vast treasury of natural parts. His temper exceedingly fiery, as I have known; but the flame of it kept down for the most part, or soon allayed by those moral endowments he had. He was naturally compassionate towards objects in distress even to an effeminate measure; tho' God had made him a heart wherein was left little room for any fear, but what was due to himself of which there was a large proportion; yet did he exceed in tenderness towards sufferers. A larger soul, I think, hath seldom dwelt in a house of clay than his was. I do believe, if his story were impartially transmitted, and the unprejudiced world well possessed with it, she would add him to her nine worthies, and make that number a decemviri. He lived and died in comfortable communion with God, as judicious men near him well observed. He was a Mordecai, who sought the welfare of his people, and spake peace to his seed. Yet were his temptations such, as it appeared frequently, that he who hath grace enough for many men, may have too little for himself; the treasure he had being but an earthen vessel, and that equally defiled with original sin as any other man's nature is."

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

An ancient, rich, and distinguished individual used to say—"I owe my wealth and elevation to the neglect with which I used to be treated by the proud. It was a real benefit to me, though not so intended. It awakened a zeal which did its duty, and was crowned with success. I determined, if this neglect was owing to my want of learning, I would be studious to acquire it. I determined, if it was owing to my poverty, I would accumulate property, if extreme vigilance, industry, prudence and self-denial would do it, (which will not always.) I determined, if it was owing to my manners, I would be more circumspect. I was anxious, also, to show those who had so treated me, that I was undeserving of such coldness. I was also warmed by a desire that the proud should see me on a level with, or elevated above, themselves. And I was resolved, above all things, never to lose the consolation of being conscious of not deserving the hauteur which was displayed over me."

INDUSTRY.

Diligence and proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young. To no purpose are they endued with the best abilities, if they want activity for exerting them. In youth the habit of industry is most easily acquired. In youth the incentives to it are the strongest; from ambition and from duty, from emulation and hope, and from all the prospects which the beginning of life affords.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it may possess, but he cannot enjoy: for it is labour only which gives relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good man. It is the indispensible condition of our possessing a sound mind and a sound body.

We should seek to fill our time with employments which may be reviewed with satisfaction. The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth. The desire of it discovers a liberal mind and is connected with many accomplishments, and many virtues. But though our train of life should not lead us to study, the course of education always furnishes proper employments to a well-disposed mind, whatever we pursue, we should be emulous to excel in.

Generous ambition and sensibility to praise are especially at the youthful period among the marks of virtue. We never ought to think that any affluence of fortune or any elevation of rank exempts us from the duties of application and industry; industry is the law of our being; it is the demand of nature, of reason, and of God.

IDLENESS.

Idleness thou bane of every estimable quality, thou pander of every vice! In what colours of infamy oughtest thou to be painted, and how dangerous is it to indulge thy caresses! Beneath thy enervating blandishments every corruption springs up and every virtue is obscured. It is thou that sinkest the love of honorable performance in the bed of inglorious ease. It is thou that boldest out the oblivious draught of what duty calls to perform: and when once thy cup is tasted to intoxication, farewell every hope of fame, farewell every wish for distinction. Bound in thy fetters, talents, whether natural or acquired, are useless; and even the brightest virtues become tainted by folly or contaminated with perverse passions. I have seen the proud lords of nature stoop to thy bewitchings, until they encumbered the very earth on which they dwelt, and only lived to disgrace themselves and to be a burthen to the community.